

Emergency Support Function #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex

ESF Coordinator:

Environmental Protection Agency

Primary Agency:

Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Homeland Security/
U.S. Coast Guard

Support Agencies:

Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce
Department of Defense
Department of Energy
Department of Health and Human Services
Department of Homeland Security
Department of the Interior
Department of Justice
Department of Labor
Department of State
Department of Transportation
General Services Administration
Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response provides Federal support in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or uncontrolled release of oil or hazardous materials during Incidents of National Significance when activated. The Federal Government also may respond to oil and hazardous materials Incidents of National Significance using mechanisms of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) without activating ESF #10. Those procedures are described in the Oil and Hazardous Materials Incident Annex. (Note: For the purposes of this annex, “hazardous materials” is a general term intended to mean hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined in the NCP.)

Scope

- ESF #10 provides for a coordinated response to actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents by placing the hazard-specific response mechanisms of the NCP within the broader National Response Plan (NRP) coordination structure. ESF #10 includes the appropriate response and recovery actions to prepare for, prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment caused by

actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents. Hazardous materials addressed under the NCP include chemical, biological, and radiological substances, whether accidentally or intentionally released. These include certain chemical, biological, and radiological substances considered weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

- ESF #10 describes the lead coordination roles, the division and specification of responsibilities among Federal agencies, and the national, regional, and onsite response organizations, personnel, and resources that may be used to support response actions. ESF #10 is applicable to all Federal departments and agencies with responsibilities and assets to support State, local, and tribal response to actual or potential oil or hazardous materials incidents.
- Response to oil and hazardous materials incidents is carried out in accordance with the NCP (40 CFR part 300). The NCP implements the response authorities and responsibilities created by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, and the authorities established by section 311 of the Clean Water Act, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act.

- Appropriate response and recovery actions can include efforts to detect, identify, contain, clean up, or dispose of released oil and hazardous materials. Specific actions may include stabilizing the release through the use of berms, dikes, or impoundments; capping of contaminated soils or sludge; use of chemicals and other materials to contain or retard the spread of the release or to decontaminate or mitigate its effects; drainage controls; fences, warning signs, or other security or site-control precautions; removal of highly contaminated soils from drainage areas; removal of drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk containers that contain oil or hazardous materials; and other measures as deemed necessary.
- In addition, ESF #10 may be used to respond to actual or threatened releases of materials not typically responded to under the NCP but that, as a result of an Incident of National Significance, pose a threat to public health or welfare or to the environment. Appropriate ESF #10 response activities to such incidents include, but are not limited to, household hazardous waste collection, permitting and monitoring of debris disposal, water quality monitoring and protection, air quality sampling and monitoring, and protection of natural resources.

Policies

- When ESF #10 is activated for potential or actual Incidents of National Significance involving oil or hazardous materials, the NCP serves as the basis for actions taken in support of the NRP. In certain circumstances, some administrative procedures in the NCP can be streamlined during the immediate response phase. NCP structures and response mechanisms remain in place during an Incident of National Significance, but coordinate with NRP mechanisms as described in this annex. NCP provisions are summarized in this annex for purposes of brevity. The references in this annex to NCP provisions are not intended to change NCP requirements or interpretations. Nothing in the NRP alters or impedes the ability or authorities of designated Federal officials to carry out their duties under the NCP or to coordinate directly with their agency in execution of these duties.
- Response actions carried out under ESF #10 are conducted in accordance with the National Response System (NRS) described in the NCP. The NRS is an organized network of agencies, programs, and resources with authorities and responsibilities in oil and hazardous materials response. Key components of the NRS include the National Response Team (NRT), Regional Response Teams (RRTs), Federal On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs), the National Response Center, Area Contingency Plans, and State and local plans. States and tribes participate in the NRS at the regional and local levels.
- The NCP requires that oil and hazardous materials releases be reported to the National Response Center. (See 40 CFR 300.125.)
- The NRT is the primary vehicle for coordinating Federal agency activities under the NCP. The NRT carries out national planning and response coordination for oil and hazardous materials incident, and works in coordination with the Emergency Support Function Leaders Group regarding ESF #10 preparedness with other NRP elements. On a day-to-day basis, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) serves as Chair and the Department of Homeland Security/U.S. Coast Guard (DHS/USCG) as Vice Chair of the NRT. For an incident-specific NRT activation, the NRT Chair would be the agency providing the OSC. (Precise jurisdictional boundaries between EPA and DHS/USCG have been determined by EPA-DHS/USCG agreements and are described in the NCP and in greater detail in Regional Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plans.)
- There are 13 RRTs composed of regional representatives of the Federal agencies on the NRT as well as a representative from each State within the region. The RRTs are co-chaired by EPA and DHS/USCG on a day-to-day basis. The RRTs serve as planning and preparedness bodies before a response. For an incident-specific RRT activation, the RRT chair would be the agency providing the OSC. During a response, RRTs deploy their respective agency response resources and provide assistance and advice to the Federal OSC(s).

- At the Incident Command Post (ICP) level, the Federal OSC carries out his/her responsibilities under the NCP to coordinate, integrate, and manage overall Federal efforts to detect, identify, contain, clean up, dispose of, or minimize releases of oil or hazardous materials, or prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases, in accordance with existing delegations of authority (see title 40 CFR, part 300, sections 105, 120, 130, 135, 305, 322, and 415 in particular). For oil discharges, depending on the location, the agency providing the Federal OSC is either EPA or DHS/USCG. For hazardous substance emergencies, the agency providing the OSC may be EPA, DHS/USCG, the Department of Energy (DOE), or the Department of Defense (DOD), depending on the location and source of the release. Other Federal agencies provide OSCs for hazardous substance removal actions that are not emergencies.
- The NCP provides that the EPA or DHS/USCG may classify an oil discharge as a Spill of National Significance (SONS). (See 40 CFR section 300.323 for a description of a SONS.) For a SONS, EPA or DHS/USCG may name a “senior Agency official” (EPA) or National Incident Commander (DHS/USCG) who assists the OSC, or assumes certain functions of the OSC, respectively (e.g., communicating with the affected parties and public, coordinating resources at the national level). EPA and DHS/USCG maintain authority for classifying a discharge as a SONS. DHS maintains authority for classifying an incident as an Incident of National Significance. A SONS may or may not be an Incident of National Significance, depending on a determination by DHS. Further, DHS may determine that NCP responses that are not SONS nevertheless rise to the level of an Incident of National Significance.

Primary Agency Determination: EPA or DHS/USCG, depending upon whether the incident affects the inland or coastal zone, serves as the primary agency for ESF #10 actions. For incidents affecting both, EPA is the primary agency and DHS/USCG serves as the deputy.

Support Agencies: To the extent possible, support agency representatives to ESF #10 should be those personnel also assigned to the NRT or RRT(s). Where such dual assignments are not possible, each ESF representative is to maintain close coordination with the agency’s NRT/RRT representative.

Multiple Response Actions: When more than one Federal OSC is involved in implementing a response due to multiple response actions, ESF #10 is the mechanism through which close coordination is maintained among all agencies and OSCs.

The primary agency ensures ESF #10 response actions are properly coordinated and carried out. In cases where DHS/USCG is the primary agency and more than one DHS/USCG district falls within a region, DHS/USCG Headquarters selects the regional lead for ESF #10 and may establish an Area Command. In cases where EPA is the primary agency and multiple incident sites or multiple regions are involved, EPA may establish an Area Command.

Relationship to Terrorism Incident Law

Enforcement and Investigation Annex: For a terrorist incident involving oil or hazardous materials (such as a WMD incident), ESF #10 provides assistance, investigative support, and intelligence analysis for the oil/hazardous materials response in coordination with the law enforcement and criminal investigation activities addressed in the Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex. For an Incident of National Significance involving oil or hazardous materials and ESF #10 activation that is determined to be an intentional criminal act but not an act of terrorism, the response is carried out in accordance with ESF #10 and applicable laws and regulations. The agency with primary jurisdictional responsibility, as directed by statute, Presidential Directive, existing Federal policy, and/or the Attorney General, provides the Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official.

Relationship to Biological and

Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annexes:

Hazardous materials addressed under the NCP include certain biological and radiological substances. The Biological and Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annexes may therefore be activated simultaneously with ESF #10

for an Incident of National Significance. The Biological and Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annexes describe additional procedures and Federal agency responsibilities for biological and

radiological/nuclear incidents that are not addressed in ESF #10, and are used in conjunction with ESF #10 when applicable.

Concept of Operations

General

- The operational response described in the NCP and any agency implementing procedures that contribute to response are coordinated through ESF #10. In conjunction with the affected State, ESF #10 coordinates the provision of support to and the overall management of the various response sites to ensure actions are taken to mitigate, clean up, and dispose of oil and hazardous materials and minimize the impact of the incidents. ESF #10 promotes close coordination with Federal, State, and local officials, as well as the private sector, to establish priorities for response support.
- ESF #10 requires documentation of all response activities to support after-action requirements and justify actions taken by primary and support agencies.

Organization

Headquarters-Level Response Structure

- For incidents where EPA is the primary agency, the Director, Office of Emergency Management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, EPA, serves as the lead for ESF #10. For incidents where DHS/USCG is the primary agency, the Chief, Office of Response, DHS/USCG, serves as the lead for ESF #10.
- The primary agency represents ESF #10 in all interactions with the Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG) and maintains coordination with ESF #10 regional components. Support agencies may also be requested to provide a representative at the IIMG as appropriate, in accordance with IIMG procedures.
- Following an initial situation assessment, the primary agency determines which support

agencies are required to continue to provide representatives to ESF #10 on a 24-hour basis (either by telephone or in person) during the emergency response period. ESF support agencies have representatives available immediately by telephone on a 24-hour basis. The primary agency provides administrative support to ESF #10 as appropriate. ESF #10 operates from the headquarters of the primary agency:

- EPA coordinates ESF #10 from the EPA Headquarters emergency operations center (EOC).
- DHS/USCG coordinates ESF #10 from the DHS/USCG Headquarters Office of Response.
- While incident reports generally flow to the Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC) from the Joint Field Office (JFO), the primary agency EOC also keeps the HSOC apprised of incident management efforts. EPA and DHS/USCG also provide representatives at the HSOC to support the coordination of information regarding ESF #10 activities.
- ESF #10 is represented at the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) by a pre-designated EPA and/or DHS/USCG representative and, if necessary, by select representatives of ESF #10 support agencies. The ESF #10 NRCC representative provides national-level coordination and liaison among ESFs and provides accurate ESF technical information to the NRCC Planning Section and the IIMG. The NRCC ESF #10 representative is in direct contact with the ESF #10 EPA and/or DHS/USCG headquarters EOC as appropriate. The primary agency provides guidance and direction to its regional response elements as necessary on issues such as interregional resource use, allocation, and mobilization.

- The primary agency consults the NRT for advice and assistance in carrying out activities under ESF #10. In addition, the primary agency works with DHS during the incident to establish appropriate mechanisms for IIMG/NRT coordination, depending on the needs of the incident. The NRT may also send a liaison to the IIMG to facilitate IIMG/NRT interactions, synchronize efforts, and avoid redundant or conflicting activities. In this case, the NRT liaison and primary agency lead work together to coordinate IIMG/NRT interactions. The NRT may be called upon to provide subject-matter expertise in oil/hazardous materials responses to the IIMG. The NRT may also be called upon to provide input to the Homeland Security Council or other White House entities through the IIMG.

Regional-Level Response Structure

- Either the EPA or DHS/USCG Co-Chair of the RRT serves as the regional lead for the ESF, depending upon which agency is primary agency. For incidents affecting both the inland and coastal zone, EPA is the regional lead and DHS/USCG the deputy. The regional lead may be transferred from one agency to the other during a response if circumstances dictate.
- The regional-level ESF #10 is composed of regional or other representatives of those Federal agencies listed in the “Responsibilities” section of this annex.
- A primary agency Senior Federal Official (SFO) represents ESF #10 in the JFO in its interactions with the Principal Federal Official (PFO) and Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)/Federal Response Coordinator (FRC) and maintains close coordination with support agencies, other on-scene ESFs, headquarters ESF #10 representatives, OSCs, RRTs, and State officials. (Note: For a SONS, the SFO would be the “senior Agency official” (EPA) or National Incident Commander (DHS/USCG) described in 40 CFR 300.323.) The SFO, OSC, and other ESF #10 representatives provide their full and prompt cooperation, resources, and support to the PFO, as appropriate and consistent with applicable authorities. The primary agency SFO participates in the JFO Coordination Group when appropriate, and ensures appropriate ESF #10 staffing in other JFO units.
- ESF #10 provides a representative to the RRCC, when requested, to assist in coordination of regional support efforts.
- The regional lead for ESF #10, in coordination with the OSC, consults the RRT for advice or assistance, and establishes appropriate mechanisms for the RRT to coordinate with the JFO during an incident as needed.
- If the agency(ies) providing the OSCs join or establish an Area Command (or Unified Area Command), the ESF #10 regional lead ensures coordination between the JFO and Area Command, as needed, on matters relating to ESF #10 activities.
- In the event of a multistate incident, DHS may establish multiple JFOs. In this case, the primary agency designates an ESF #10 representative for each JFO.
- During an NCP SONS, the DHS/USCG may establish an Area Command structure, known as a Regional Incident Command (RIC) or National Incident Command (NIC) depending on the level of coordination needed. If DHS designates the SONS as an Incident of National Significance, the RIC/NIC coordinates its activities with the JFO, and the JFO would likely collocate with the RIC/NIC.
- ESF #10 designates a representative to the Advance Element of the Emergency Response Team (ERT-A) and, in conjunction with the ESF support agencies, determines the staffing requirements for the full ERT at the JFO.
- The regional lead for ESF #10 ensures ESF #10 response activities are fully integrated and coordinated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation Joint Operations Center, when established for terrorist events.

- The regional ESF #10 lead supports Federal OSCs and coordinates their activities. The regional lead also ensures that ESF #10 activities are integrated and coordinated with other Federal, State, local, and tribal response activities to make the best use of response resources and to avoid gaps or overlaps in response actions.
- The OSC has the authority to direct oil and hazardous material response efforts and coordinate all other efforts at the scene of a discharge or release (i.e., at the ICP), in accordance with existing delegations of authority. The OSC generally joins an ICP already established by local authorities or designates an ICP at the site in accordance with the local Area Contingency Plan, and conducts activities from that ICP under a Unified Command. OSC efforts are coordinated with other appropriate Federal, State, local, tribal, and private response agencies through Incident Command System mechanisms. The agency providing the OSC provides additional representatives to the ICP as appropriate. Examples of specific response efforts are described in the NCP and include actions taken as soon as possible to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat to public health or welfare, or the environment.
- All OSCs involved in implementing ESF #10 actions maintain close coordination with the regional ESF #10 lead to ensure the response is consistent with Federal priorities. Typically, the OSC communicates directly with the ESF #10 SFO at the JFO, the SFO coordinates with the PFO and FCO/FRC, and the Unified Command communicates with the JFO Coordination Group.
- Public communications generally are coordinated through ESF #15 – External Affairs in consultation with the JFO and Joint Information Center. It is recognized, however, that in some cases it may be necessary for responding OSCs to communicate with the media/public on tactical operations and matters affecting public health and safety directly from the scene, particularly during the early stages of the emergency response.

Incident-Related Actions

- The primary agency convenes appropriate agency representatives as soon as possible, and within 2 hours of notification, if possible, to develop a plan for providing the support required. This can be conducted via emergency conference call or by physically locating at the primary agency EOC as appropriate.
- The headquarters ESF #10 focuses initially on the following actions:
 - Confirm that members of national and regional ESF #10 staffs are notified;
 - Ensure that the primary agency EOC is ready to support Federal response activities and to coordinate with the HSOC;
 - Establish communications with the affected regional ESF #10 elements;
 - Establish communications with designated backup regions and with other appropriate State and regional elements;
 - Coordinate with other national-level ESFs, particularly ESF #5 – Emergency Management;
 - Identify extent of oil and hazardous materials incidents;
 - Identify initial resource requirements; and
 - For terrorism incidents, provide support as required during the response while continuing to carry out NCP response actions.
- The regional-level ESF #10 becomes operational upon notification from the RRCC. Initial actions coordinated under the regional ESF #10 may include:
 - Alert members of the regional ESF #10;
 - Deploy representatives to the ERT-A and to the ERT;

- Coordinate and communicate with the headquarters ESF #10 at the NRCC;
- Establish communications with the RRCC and/or State EOC (according to regional plans) to obtain initial damage estimates;
- As appropriate, coordinate with ESF #10 elements in nonimpacted regions to obtain backup and additional assistance; and
- Assess the situation, including the nature, amount, and locations of actual or potential releases of oil and hazardous materials; pathways to human and environmental exposure; probable direction and time of travel of the materials; potential impact on human health, welfare, safety, and the environment; types, availability, and location of response resources, technical support, decontamination and cleanup services; and priorities for protecting human health and welfare and the environment through appropriate prevention and/or response actions.
- Upon identification of actual or potential releases of oil and hazardous materials, the regional lead for ESF #10 closely coordinates with the OSC(s) and the RRT (if convened) to develop and implement a response strategy.
- Upon becoming fully operational and throughout the response period, the ESF #10 support agency representatives (headquarters and regional) coordinate with their agencies to meet ESF #10 needs and carry out ESF actions. The regional ESF #10 actions may include:
 - Receiving damage information from reconnaissance teams, other ESFs, and Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies;
 - Identifying ESF support needs and establishing response priorities in coordination with Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies;
 - Validating priorities and identifying the resources required to meet the needs;
- Working with State, local, and tribal governments, other Federal agencies, and the private sector to maximize use of available regional assets and identify resources required from outside the region; and initiating actions to locate and move resources into the incident area (transport of resources to be coordinated with ESF #1 – Transportation);
- Maintaining close coordination with the JFO to share information and ensure effective response to requests for assistance; and
- Continuing to coordinate on-scene response operations at the ICP as described under “Policies” above.

Because of the potential for response to numerous simultaneous events, including terrorism incidents, OSCs, as time permits, coordinate all significant actions with the ESF #10 regional primary agency. Significant actions are considered those that relate to competition for and commitment of resources not under their control, or recommendations to State officials as to protective actions, or that impact on other response activities or priorities.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator: The Director of EPA's Office of Emergency Management serves as the ESF coordinator and, in partnership with DHS/USCG, conducts ESF #10 planning and preparedness activities in coordination with the NRT (as Chair) and through the NRS.

Primary Agencies

EPA

For incidents for which EPA is the primary agency:

- Maintains close coordination between EPA Headquarters and the affected regional office(s); the DHS/USCG, as appropriate; the IIMG; the NRCC; other ESFs; and the NRT.
- Provides damage reports, assessments, and situation reports to support ESF #5.
- Facilitates resolution of conflicting demands for hazardous materials response resources and ensures coordination between NRT and IIMG activities, and RRT and JFO activities, as appropriate. Coordinates (through Headquarters) the provision of backup support from other regions to the affected area.
- Provides technical, coordination, and administrative support and personnel, facilities, and communications for ESF #10.
- Coordinates, integrates, and manages the overall Federal effort to detect, identify, contain, decontaminate, clean up, or dispose of or minimize discharges of oil or releases of hazardous materials, or prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases.
- Provides OSCs for incidents within its jurisdiction.

In general:

- Provides expertise on the environmental effects of oil discharges or releases of hazardous materials and environmental pollution control techniques.

- Provides Chair for NRT and Co-Chairs for RRTs.
- Manages EPA special teams under the NCP, including the Environmental Response Team and Radiological Emergency Response Team, which provide specialized technical advice and assistance to responders.
- Coordinates, integrates, and provides investigative support, intelligence analysis, and legal expertise on environmental statutes related to oil and hazardous materials incidents, particularly regarding criminal cases, in support of responders.
- Manages the National Counter-terrorism Evidence Response Team (NCERT) and National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC) Counter-Terrorism Response Team (CTRT), composed of investigative and scientific personnel to provide investigative, scientific, and forensic technical advice, assistance, and other threat assessment in support of responders.
- Is designated as sector lead for critical infrastructure protection and biomonitoring for the water sector under Homeland Security Presidential Directive-7 and Homeland Security Presidential Directive-9.

DHS/USCG

For incidents for which DHS/USCG is the primary agency:

- Maintains close coordination between DHS/USCG headquarters and the affected Area and District office(s); the EPA, as appropriate; the IIMG; the NRCC; other ESFs; and the NRT.
- Provides damage reports, assessments, and situation reports to support ESF #5.
- Facilitates resolution of any conflicting demands for hazardous materials response resources and ensures coordination between NRT and IIMG activities, and RRT and JFO activities, as

appropriate. Coordinates (through Headquarters) the provision of backup support from other districts to the affected area.

- Provides technical, coordination, and administrative support and personnel, facilities, and communications for ESF #10.
- Coordinates, integrates, and manages the overall Federal effort to detect, identify, contain, clean up, or dispose of or minimize releases of oil or hazardous materials, or prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases.
- Provides OSCs for incidents within its jurisdiction (including for the coastal zone response for incidents for which EPA is the primary agency, but the incident affects both the inland and coastal zone).

In general:

- Provides expertise on environmental effects of oil discharges or releases of hazardous materials and environmental pollution control techniques.
- Assists in planning and preparedness efforts as Vice Chair of the NRT and Co-Chairs for RRTs.
- Maintains the National Response Center.
- Manages the National Strike Force, composed of three strike teams located on the Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf coasts, to provide technical advice, assistance, and communications support for response actions.
- Offers expertise in domestic and international port safety and security, maritime law enforcement, ship navigation, and the manning, operation, and safety of vessels and marine facilities.
- Maintains continuously staffed facilities that can be used for command, control, and surveillance of oil discharges and hazardous materials releases occurring within its jurisdiction.

Support Agencies

Agency	Responsibilities
Department of Agriculture (USDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures, evaluates, and monitors the impact of the emergency incident on natural resources under USDA's jurisdiction, primarily the national forests. Provides predictions of the effects of pollutants on soil and their movements over and through soil. Assists in developing protective measures and damage assessments. Assists in the disposition of livestock and poultry contaminated with hazardous materials. Provides technical assistance and logistical support.
Department of Commerce/ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides operational weather data and prepares forecasts tailored to support the response, through the Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC) when activated. Provides expertise on natural resources and coastal habitat, the environmental effects of oil and hazardous materials, and appropriate cleanup and restoration alternatives. Coordinates NOAA scientific support for responses in coastal and marine areas, including assessments of the hazards that may be involved. Predicts pollutant movement, dispersion, and characteristics (marine) over time. Provides information on meteorological, hydrological, ice, and oceanographic conditions for marine, coastal, and inland waters. Provides charts and maps for coastal and territorial waters and the Great Lakes. Conducts emergency hydrographic surveys, search and recovery, and obstruction location to assist safe vessel movement.
Department of Defense	Provides OSC and directs response actions for releases of hazardous materials from its vessels, facilities, vehicles, munitions, and weapons.
	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (DOD/USACE): Provides response and recovery assistance to incidents involving radiological dispersal devices and improvised nuclear devices, pursuant to development of a Memorandum of Understanding between EPA and DOD/USACE.
Department of Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an OSC and directs response actions for releases of hazardous materials from its vessels, facilities, and vehicles. Provides advice in identifying the source and extent of radioactive releases relevant to the NCP, and in the removal and disposal of radioactive contamination. Provides additional assistance for radiological incidents pursuant to, or in coordination with, ESF #8 –Public Health and Medical Services DOE activities.

Agency	Responsibilities
Department of Health and Human Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides assistance on all matters related to the assessment of health hazards at a response and protection of response workers and the public health. ▪ Determines whether illnesses, diseases, or complaints may be attributable to exposure to a hazardous material. ▪ Establishes disease/exposure registries and conducts appropriate testing. ▪ Develops, maintains, and provides information on the health effects of toxic substances. ▪ Works in cooperation with EPA and USDA to ensure the proper disposal of contaminated food or animal feed.
Department of Homeland Security	<p>Border and Transportation Security Directorate/Customs and Border Protection (CBP): Where hazardous materials are transported by persons, cargo, mail, or conveyances arriving from outside the United States, CBP provides extensive analytical and targeting capabilities through its National Targeting Center; full examination capabilities by trained CBP Officers equipped with radiation detection and nonintrusive inspection technology; and nationwide rapid technical response capabilities through its Laboratory and Scientific Services Division.</p> <p>Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate/Federal Emergency Management Agency: Provides coordination support during ESF activations, as well as recovery and mitigation assistance during federally declared disasters or emergencies.</p> <p>Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Designates an Infrastructure Liaison to address all issues regarding the recovery and restoration of critical infrastructure affected by a release of oil or hazardous materials. ▪ Protective Security Division: Maintains database of sites with hazardous materials; provides detailed knowledge of various hazardous material sites as a result of site visits and vulnerability assessments; and works to reduce the vulnerabilities and risks from terrorist attack at hazardous material sites. <p>Science and Technology Directorate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides coordination of Federal science and technology resources as described in the Science and Technology Support Annex. ▪ IMAAC: Provides predictions of hazards associated with atmospheric releases for use in emergency response during an Incident of National Significance.

Agency	Responsibilities
Department of the Interior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides scientific/technical advice, information, and assistance to help prevent or minimize injury to natural and cultural resources and historic properties such as public lands; units of the National Park System; national wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries; Alaska Native allotments and townsites; wildlife and associated habitat, including threatened and endangered species and migratory birds; and national monuments. ▪ Provides scientific expertise and assistance in mapping, biological resources, geology, and hydrology; earthquakes and other natural hazards; minerals; and identification of hazards. ▪ Provides expertise in and information on offshore drilling and production practices and facilities and offshore minerals; maintains computer models for oil spill trajectory analysis and calculation of pipeline oil discharge volumes; funds and makes available information from response research; and for spills involving Outer Continental Shelf facilities, assists in source identification, oversees spill abatement, and approves resumption of operations.
Department of Justice	Provides expert advice on complex legal issues, particularly regarding potential criminal cases.
Department of Labor (DOL)	Mine Safety and Health Administration: Provides mobile laboratory equipment and technical expertise for gas sampling and analysis.
	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (DOL/OSHA): Provides technical support to EPA, DHS/USCG, and other NRT/RRT agencies, as well as to the OSC, regarding hazards to workers engaged in response activities. Worker safety and health resources under the Worker Safety and Health Support Annex are activated through ESF #5. This assistance may include 24/7 site safety monitoring, airborne worker exposure sampling and analysis, critical incident stress monitoring, development and oversight of the site-specific safety and health plan, personal protective equipment selection and distribution and training, and respirator fit-testing. The Worker Safety and Health Support Annex provides additional information on worker safety and health technical assistance. DOL/OSHA support is also directly available to NRT agencies under the NCP.
Department of State	Facilitates an integrated response between nations when a discharge or release crosses international boundaries or involves foreign flag vessels.
Department of Transportation	Provides expertise on all modes of transporting oil and hazardous materials, including information on the requirements for packaging, handling, and transporting regulated hazardous materials.
General Services Administration	Provides logistics and telecommunications support. If ESF #2 – Communications or ESF #7 – Resource Support are activated, provides support through those ESFs.

Agency	Responsibilities
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)	Coordinates the Federal response activities for a radiological incident involving a facility licensed by the NRC or an Agreement State; shipment of NRC- or Agreement State-licensed materials; or radioactive materials licensed under the Atomic Energy Act, in accordance with the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex. The NRC and EPA coordinate their responses to an emergency involving both a radiological and chemical release in accordance with joint NRC/EPA implementing procedures.
Other Agencies	Other Federal agencies may be called on to provide advice and assistance as needed.

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